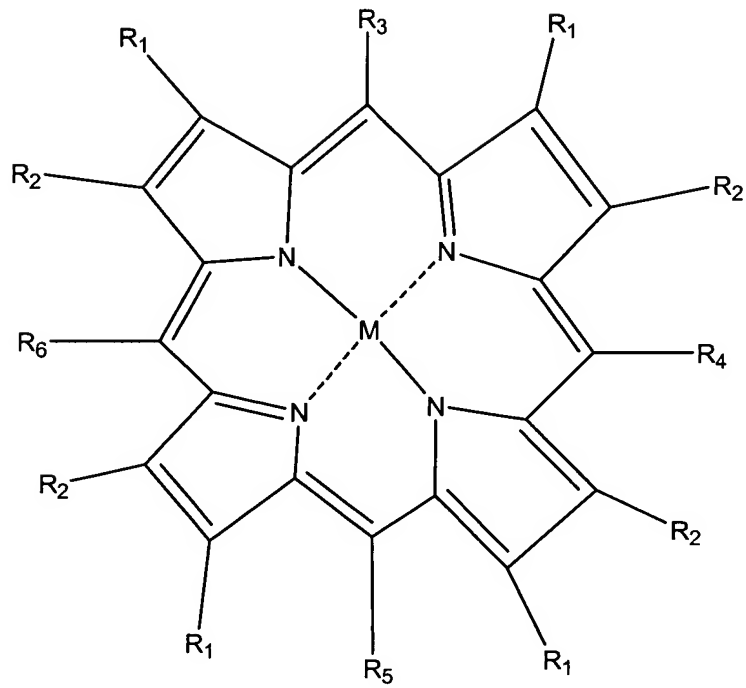
Appendix A – Pending Claims

(For convenience of reference; no new amendments are presented)

1. (previously presented) A method for treating a human immunodeficiency virus infection in a human patient, said method comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound comprising a porphyrin macrocycle, and further comprising one or more carboranyl groups that are linked to the porphyrin macrocycle by carbon-carbon bonding.

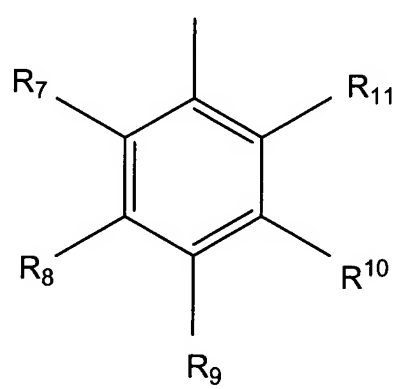
2 -3 (canceled)

4. (original) A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the compound has structure I:



I

wherein M is 2H or a metal ion; R1 and R2 are each independently hydrogen, C_1 to C_4 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl; and R3, R4, R5, and R6 are each independently hydrogen, phenyl, or substituted phenyl having structure II:



II

wherein R7, R8, R9, R10, and R11 are independently hydrogen or a carboranyl group, wherein such a carboranyl group is linked to the phenyl group by a carbon-carbon bond; and wherein one or two of R7, R8, R9, R10, and R11 are hydrogen, halide, hydroxide, alkoxide, sulfonate, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl; or such a carboranyl group; and

wherein at least one of R3, R4, R5, and R6 is a substituted phenyl having structure II and having at least one such a carboranyl group.

5. (original) A method as recited in Claim 4, wherein at least two of R3, R4, R5, and R6 are substituted phenyls having structure II and each having at least one such a carboranyl group.

6. (withdrawn) A method as recited in Claim 4, wherein each of R3, R4, R5, and R6 is a substituted phenyl having structure II and each having at least one such a carboranyl group.

7. (original) A method as recited in Claim 4, wherein at least two of R3, R4, R5, and R6 are substituted phenyls having structure II and each having at least one such a carboranyl group.

8. (previously presented) A method as recited in Claim 1, additionally comprising the step of exposing tissue of the patient to light having a wavelength, intensity, and duration sufficient to significantly enhance the compound's treatment of viral infection.

9. (previously presented) A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of Compounds **4**, **6**, **10**, **12**, **16**, **18**, **22**, **24**, **31**, and **33**, as depicted in Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6.

10. (withdrawn) A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the compound is Compound **16**.

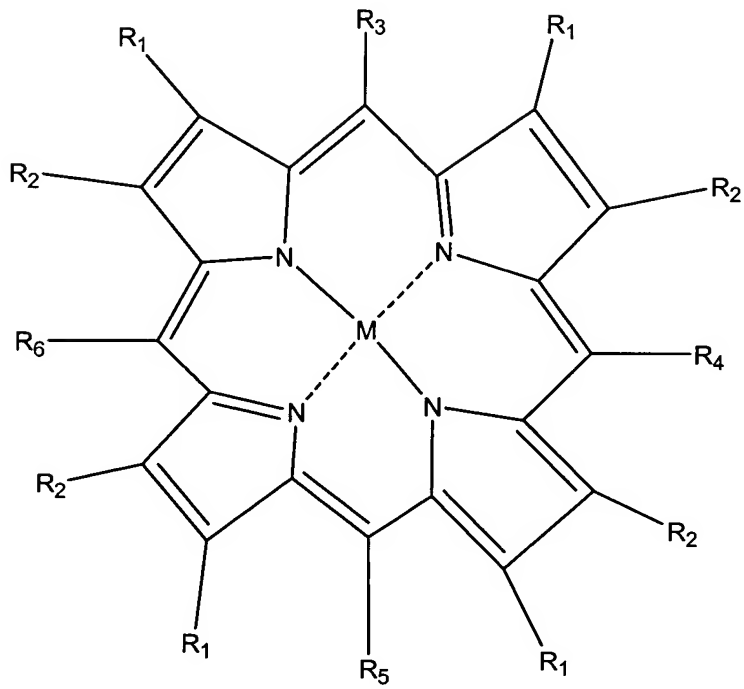
11. (withdrawn) A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the compound is Compound **31**.

12. (original) A method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the compound is Compound **33**.

13. (previously presented, and withdrawn) A method for killing the human immunodeficiency virus in or on a nonliving material, said method comprising treating the material with an effective amount of a compound comprising a porphyrin macrocycle, and further comprising one or more carboranyl groups that are linked to the porphyrin macrocycle by carbon-carbon bonding.

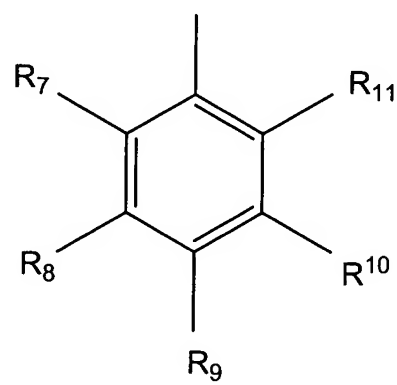
14. (canceled)

15. (original) A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein the compound has structure I:



I

wherein M is 2H or a metal ion; R1 and R2 are each independently hydrogen, C_1 to C_4 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl; and R3, R4, R5, and R6 are each independently hydrogen, phenyl, or substituted phenyl having structure II:



II

wherein R7, R8, R9, R10, and R11 are independently hydrogen or a carboranyl group, wherein such a carboranyl group is linked to the phenyl group by a carbon-carbon bond; and wherein one or two of R7, R8, R9, R10, and R11 are hydrogen, halide, hydroxide, alkoxide, sulfonate, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl; or such a carboranyl group; and

wherein at least one of R3, R4, R5, and R6 is a substituted phenyl having structure II and having at least one such a carboranyl group.

16. (original) A method as recited in Claim 15, wherein at least two of R3, R4, R5, and R6 are substituted phenyls having structure II and each having at least one such a carboranyl group.

17. (withdrawn) A method as recited in Claim 15, wherein each of R3, R4, R5, and R6 is a substituted phenyl having structure II and each having at least one such a carboranyl group.

18. (original) A method as recited in Claim 15, wherein at least two of R3, R4, R5, and R6 are substituted phenyls having structure II and each having at least one such a carboranyl group.

19. (previously presented) A method as recited in Claim 13, additionally comprising the step of exposing the material to light having a wavelength, intensity, and duration sufficient to significantly enhance the compound's killing of viruses.

20. (previously presented) A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of Compounds **4**, **6**, **10**, **12**, **16**, **18**, **22**, **24**, **31**, and **33**, as depicted in Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6.

21. (withdrawn) A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein the compound is Compound **16**.

22. (withdrawn) A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein the compound is Compound **31**.

23. (original) A method as recited in Claim 13, wherein the compound is Compound **33**.